

## National Republican.

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S. P. HANCOCK, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

## ARE WE IN DANGER OF A NEW REVOLUTION?

The New York Times yesterday repeats its note of warning of an impending revolution. In reply to an article in the Pittsburgh Chronicle it gives some plausible reasons for its fears on that subject. Quoting the law of Congress approved by THE PRESIDENT in 1862, now upon the statute-books, which provides "that from and after the 3d day of March, 1863, the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be two hundred and forty-one; and the eight additional members shall be assigned one in each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode Island."

The Times argues that if the Southern States and districts in the Northern States sympathizing with them, sufficient in numbers to constitute such legal quorum, should elect Representatives to the House, whilst the radical Northerners, who do not believe in the right of the Southern States to representation, should send their Representatives, claiming that they constituted the House of Representatives in Congress, then THE PRESIDENT would be called upon, as THE PRESIDENT of the nation, to recognize one of these bodies as the lawful one. He must send his message to one or the other; must sign bills passed by one or the other, etc. The Senate would doubtless take a position antagonistic to THE PRESIDENT in such a case. THE Times adds in this connection:

"Here, certainly, is danger of a collision of authority. We have foreseen it, and have warned the country of it. The radicals have foreseen it, and have been preparing for it. They have not concealed their purpose, in such an event, to appeal to force, and to resort to another conflict of arms. It was with direct reference to such a contingency that Gen. B. F. Butler was last winter made commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts. It was for the purpose of preparing for this that a bill was brought into Congress last winter calling on all the Northern States to reorganize their militia, and arm their militia, and proposing to take from the President control of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States, and to distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States. Radical members and their followers in Congress, that they intended to be ready for such a conflict of authority when it should arise—that the negroes of the South should be prepared and armed for it; also; and that the President and his Cabinet, and everybody in Congress who stood by him, should be driven headlong into the sea. And it was a foresight of this contingency, and a desperate desire to attach the Commanding General of the Armies of the United States to their scheme, that prompted Thaddeus Stevens in Congress, and their organs through the country, to nominate Gen. Grant so tentatively for the Presidency, and to invent and circulate so industriously insinuations and rumors of his hostility to the views and policy of President Johnson. Their machinations failed. Gen. Grant maintained, and still maintains, his personal independence. He is reserved by those singular and unmatched personal qualities which hold him aloof from all factions or invidious schemes, for the supreme hour of trial which may await our beloved Republic."

## GRIELEY VS. THE PRESIDENT.

The New York Evening Post makes the following remarks upon Mr. GRIELEY's Beecher card:

"Mr. HORACE GRIELEY publishes in a morning journal one-half of a curious story of his attempt to patch up matters at Washington since Mr. JOHNSON became President. He had a plan, it seems, or two plans, rather; and THE PRESIDENT did not choose to adopt either. The inference—Mr. GRIELEY's inference—is, of course, that Mr. JOHNSON 'did not want harmony.'"

"It is not possible that Mr. JOHNSON, remembering Mr. GRIELEY's poor luck as self-appointed negotiator in Canada and elsewhere, during the war, did not repose as much confidence in Mr. GRIELEY's schemes as Mr. GRIELEY did?"

"As for the people, who remember, with a shudder at the happy escape, into what internecine follies we should have foundered had Mr. LINCOLN or the country, at any time between December, 1860, and the close of the war, taken Mr. GRIELEY's advice, they will not blame Mr. JOHNSON so much. Nor will they be much impressed with Mr. GRIELEY's condemnation of THE PRESIDENT for not taking his advice, for they remember too well with what bitter malignity Mr. GRIELEY pursued Mr. LINCOLN, at a critical time in the war, because Mr. LINCOLN did not see fit to accept the advice which Mr. GRIELEY tried to force upon him."

## SURGEON GENERAL BARNES.

Yesterday the gratifying intelligence has been received that Surgeon General BARNES, who has been seriously ill of congestive chills at Chicago, was much better, and was considered entirely out of danger.

## Opening of Wall's New Opera House.

WALL'S New Opera House, corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, is to be inaugurated by Madame GIRONI and her sister's Grand Italian Opera Troupe, in two performances, on Friday and Saturday evenings, September 21st and 22d. This company, which will be on its way to New Orleans, and can only appear in Washington two evenings, has received some important success since its eminently successful season of last year, and on the opening night the new opera which has awakened European and American musical circles, "Crispino e la Comare." On Saturday night "Ernani" will be presented with a powerful cast. Max STRAKOSCH, director of the company, has secured a fine orchestra and a chorus of twenty-five voices, selected from the best material of the opera companies of last year. We think Mr. WALL'S beautiful Opera House will be most worthily dedicated by this company, and a new era in music and the drama will be marked by their advent in this city.

## PERSONAL.

General BAIRD, who was lately relieved from duty at New Orleans, arrived last evening at Willard's.

CANADIAN approaches a potato rot.

## THE DEPARTMENTS.

Important to the Iron Industry of the United States.

The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, under date of Aug. 27, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, states that he was present at Nottingham on the reading of a paper before the British Mechanical Association on the conversion of melted cast iron into steel by the pneumatic process. A discussion followed, which was participated in by Mr. Bessemer and other gentlemen. Mr. Bessemer stated that he had been stated by his opponents to be a defect in his mode of converting iron into steel, namely, that when large masses of melted iron, amounting to from three to twelve tons, are converted into steel, it does not become homogeneous.

Mr. Bessemer partly admitted the force of the objection, but stated that in the works near London an improvement has recently been made by which, after the introduction of the Spigot Blows, the whole is stirred up by arms fitted to a revolving cylinder. He also stated that the iron of the United States which he had seen was peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of steel by his process. In England only the very best iron can be used for this purpose, and that which is most free from foreign substances, especially sulphur and phosphorus. The iron which is chiefly used in the Bessemer works are varieties of red hematite, the best of which is found on Morecambe bay, near Furness Abbey. Consul Abbott closes by saying, "Valuable as is the invention of Mr. Bessemer, I cannot but think it is American manufacturers who they make use of the process of the very best pig-iron, and that which is comparatively free from sulphur, phosphorus, and other impurities."

The following is an abstract of the remarks of Mr. Bessemer, alluded to in the communication of Consul Abbott: Before the introduction of his process the entire production of steel in Great Britain was 1,000 tons per week, and now there was machinery for the production, on his process alone, of 5,000 tons in the same period. One of the most valuable properties of which his steel was applied was the construction of locomotive engines and rails. Where iron had been worn out in a few months, steel rails had been in constant use for four years, at the end of which time the first side was still in use. At Camden Town there was a portion of rail way over which an immense amount of traffic passed. An iron rail and a Bessemer steel rail were placed opposite each other, and when the steel rail had been changed seventeen times the iron rail was still worn.

The Bessemer steel was also valuable for the manufacture of ships, the construction of ordnance, shafts for marine engines, cranks, and notably for the cranks of locomotives; indeed, there was scarcely any purpose for which malleable iron was formerly used that steel could not now be employed. A yard of the Camden Town rail, to which had referred, was sent to Sheffield to be made into round bars, and came out of the rolling-mill in beautiful black bars, three-eighths, five-eighths, and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and were worth less than 41s per ton, the cost of the iron being less than 42s per ton. In regard to the price of steel, Mr. Bessemer said that from that time that he had been in the business he had expanded immense sums in plants and machinery desired at first as large a return as possible for their outlay, but when manufacturers had been remunerated for their first large outlay they would be more reasonable in their demands.

The price of cast steel in Sheffield for the lowest purpose, such as making shovels, Mr. B. said was £36 to £40 per ton, and the better kinds cost from £40 to £48 per ton, according to the quality of the metal; but at this time thousands of tons were being sold at £13 per ton.

## Post Office Department.

The following orders were issued yesterday: Maryland Appointments.—John F. Becker, postmaster at Warwick, Cecil county, vice William L. Thompson, removed. Willis Charles, postmaster, Federalburg, Dorchester county, vice Leonard S. Davis, removed. Virginia.—Route No. 4,325, New Perry to Cumberland Gap, Cumberland county, vice John H. Satterfield, of Bloomsburg, till June 30, 1867. Route No. 4,330, Danville to Martinsburg, continued with S. E. Payne, of Danville, till June 30, 1867.

Re-establishments.—West Point, King William county, Miss C. I. Hughes, postmistress. Elizabeth Court House, Campbell county, John S. Elder, postmaster.

At New Canton, Buckingham county, Phineas A. Davis is appointed postmaster, vice R. Saunders, removed.

Offices at Randolph Mason College, Mecklenburg county, Va., is discontinued.

West Virginia.—A new office is established at Horserock, Putnam county, and Michael Kennedy appointed postmaster. This office will receive regular mail supplies from Willow Island, three miles distant.

The office at Little Otter, Blanton county, is re-established, and Abel M. Lough appointed postmaster.

Offices at House's Mills, Barbour county, is discontinued.

Appointments.—M. E. Prince, postmaster, Volcano, Wood county, vice J. W. Marsh, resigned. John H. Satterfield, postmaster, Floyd County, House, Floyd county, vice J. T. Woodson, resigned. John W. Powell, postmaster, Boonville, Marion county, vice J. B. G. Prim, resigned.

Pennsylvania.—Postmaster, Elk county, and appoint Arthur S. Doane postmaster.

Appointments.—Simon S. Bickers, postmaster, Elizabeth, Dauphin county, Pa., vice Josiah B. Bickers, removed. William Kinkaid, postmaster, New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, vice George Gallagher, removed.

Joseph Arnold, postmaster, Effort, Monroe county, Pa., vice Charles Todd, removed. Reuben Beck, postmaster, Knickerbocker, Northampton county, Pa., vice John Kreidler, removed. John H. Plunke, postmaster, Northampton county, Pa., vice J. S. Kreidler, removed.

Miss Amanda Fox, postmistress, Stateford, Northampton county, Pa., vice James Hallist, moved away.

## General Land Office.

In dispatches from the Commissioner of the General Land Office Company to the Surveyor General at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the latter officer is instructed as follows:

"As it is deemed expedient to initiate surveying operations in the Territory of Arizona, the recommendations made in your report of May 24, 1865, suggesting the monument erected in 1857 by the Mexican Boundary Commission, situated at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers, as the initial point, from which to conduct the survey, and you will, from this point, establish the base and meridian lines for the public surveys in Arizona, and calling this special meridian the 'Gila and Salt river Meridian.' The application requiring unexpended for surveying the public lands in Arizona, amounts to \$14,000, which you are authorized to apply toward the establishment, surveying and marking the standard lines, and such sub-divisional lines as you may deem necessary, at rates not exceeding those allowed for similar surveys in New Mexico."

## Navy Bulletin.

Detached, Sept. 6th.—Mate Geo. H. Appleton from duty in the Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Ordered, Sept. 20th.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer, D. D. Fausch, of the U. S. S. Albatross, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Harry Litchfield, to duty at New York; and Acting First Assistant Engineer, James Patterson, to the Chattanooga.

## Pension Officers Appointed.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the Pension Bureau yesterday by the Commissioner: Joel A. Angier, of Titusville, Pa., to be pension notary, and Drs. Thos. G. McPherson, of Charleston, West Virginia, and John Levergood, of Lancaster, Pa., to be examining surgeons.

## Department of Agriculture.

The Commissioner of Agriculture desires it to be stated that no more applications for specimens of the white Mediterranean wheat grown in the experimental gardens of the Department can be favorably responded to, the supply having already been exhausted.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from this source yesterday were \$1,087,000.91.

## Fos, Penell, and Scissors.

A small iron cannon has been discovered in excavating a cellar at Stratford, N. Y.

A boy has been sent to the workhouse in Nashville for stealing papers from under the doors of subscribers.

The man who would insult the President while upon a mission like that in which he is now engaged would run a screw-pest.

The New York papers are finding fault with the death rate in that city, and consequently they assail their Board of Health.

A. G. CATTILL has been nominated Senator for New Jersey by the Republicans of the New Jersey Legislature. The conservatives of that State are not in the least ill.

The great iron-clad ram Dunderburg, which has been built in New York, is at length, ready for sea, and her length is three hundred and eighty feet four inches.

Mr. JACKSON, Representative in the State Legislature for Jackson county, Tenn., has brought suit for \$100,000 against the radical members of the House for false imprisonment.

It is rumored that Hon. Charles Sumner is about to be married to a young, handsome and accomplished widow, the daughter-in-law of a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

A MAN named De Canine, who was run over by a train at Elizabeth, N. J., and mortally injured, was, at his own solicitation, shot through the head, his sufferings being past endurance.

RIFTON has arrived in New York, bag, baggage, and baggage. Her company, male and female members between forty and fifty souls. She is expected to put Gotham into an extatic state shortly.

A DISPATCH from Mobile says that on the 24th inst., on the Florida coast, fifteen miles from land, an island was thrown up by volcanic influence to the height of ninety feet above the water level, and measuring seventeen hundred feet in circumference.

A YOUNG LADY was thrown from her carriage in Salisbury, Mass., a few days since, whose brains might have been dashed out but for a huge waterfall that came between her head and a rock on which she struck. Her fall was broken by her waterfalls.

THOMAS MANDELL, special administrator of the estate of Sylvia Ann Howard, of New Bedford, has paid the income tax of the estate under protest. He has doubts of the right of the Government to tax the income of a dead person, as if all gone to swell the estate, and a legacy tax must be paid on it when it is divided.

Numerous are the compliments paid to the Marine Corps upon its fine appearance and precise evolutions Tuesday, on turning out to attend the obsequies of Commander Smith. They certainly presented a very beautiful military picture as they marched by our offices and up Ninth street, to the music of that glorious Marine Band.

HARRISON CLARK, a daguerrean artist; Amelia Korwan, a German woman, and Bernard Courney, a sailor, all died suddenly in New York during the present week. The woman Korwan, previous to taking her last breath, made mourning dresses for her mother and children, bound her husband's hat with crepe, and laid out her own burial clothes.

We learn from the Norfolk Day Book that last Thursday ten northern employees of the Government Ordnance Department visited Hampton in wagons. They got drunk and raised a row with the negroes, which resulted in a general fight with bottles, bricks, and other chance missiles. The whites were victorious, and badly beaten. During the fight a gentleman called a negro, who was running up the street, and asked him what was the matter. The negro replied, "Nuffin much; only Yankee beastly niggers."

There is around the earth a girdle of German influence and German culture. Into whatever country or clime the Germans go, they carry with them the habits, pastimes and traditions of Fatherland, to which they cling with unyielding tenacity. Everywhere they are welcomed, and everywhere they impress much of their national character upon the people with whom they take up their abode. In this country they largely influence our political as well as our social life. Generally industrious, law-abiding and intelligent, they are valuable accretions to any land.

Mr. THOMAS LOUGHRAN, who resides in St. Louis, Mo., while standing before his mirror, clad in a single short garment, shaving, a few mornings since, heard a scream from below stairs, and was informed by his wife that a servant girl was on fire. Accused as he was he rushed down stairs with a basket and put her out. The neighbors, alarmed by the outcry, gathered round the morning, and Mr. Loughran, who is a modest man, was himself very much put out when he discovered that they were all looking at him. He started quickly up stairs. The neighbors laughed, and the more they laughed the faster he ran. He reached his room in a profuse perspiration, and vowed he would never be caught in such a fix again.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, whose death is announced as having occurred at Huntsville on September 9th, was the father of Clement C. Clay, Jr., formerly United States Senator, and lately of the rebel Congress. He was born in Halifax county, Virginia, on December 17th, 1789, and after being graduated at the University of East Tennessee, studied law, and was admitted to practice in that State in 1809. In 1811 he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where he resided until his death. He held several important offices in the Territory of Alabama, and after the admission of that State to the Union was a member of the Legislature. In 1827 he was elected to Congress and served until 1835, after which he was Governor of Alabama for two years, and then was United States Senator from 1837 until 1841, during which year he resigned. Since that time he has not held any office, and when he died was in his 77th year.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his second letter, says:

"Either the advantages of Union are fallacious or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and especially subject the freedmen to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no Government, and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four millions of men justly if the law forbids it, whether right or wrong, regard these men as the cause, or even the occasion, of the unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, no Government, or power will be required when Southern slavery is restored, occupied and prospering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary to Southern industry, and interest will join with conscience and kindness in securing for him favorable treatment from his fellow-citizens. We that live at a distance may think that the social reconstruction involved in the emancipation of four million slaves is as simple as easy as it is to discuss, and that such a change is itself one of the most tremendous tests to which industry and society can be subjected, and that the future reunion more difficult, and especially subject the freedmen to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no Government, and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four millions of men justly if the law forbids it, whether right or wrong, regard these men as the cause, or even the occasion, of the unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, no Government, or power will be required when Southern slavery is restored, occupied and prospering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary to Southern industry, and interest will join with conscience and kindness in securing for him favorable treatment from his fellow-citizens. 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